

江西德兴朱砂红斑岩铜矿床 H-O-S-Pb 同位素特征及意义

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内容提要:江西德兴斑岩铜矿田位于扬子地块东南缘, 毗邻赣东北深断裂; 该矿田由富家坞、铜厂及朱砂红矿床组成, 属世界超大型斑岩铜矿。本文在系统的野外观察及室内岩相学观察的基础上, 通过 H、O、S、Pb 同位素地球化学研究手段, 探讨该矿床的成矿流体及成矿物质来源。H、O 同位素研究结果显示, 矿石石英脉中石英的 $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ 值范围为 $8.4\text{\textperthousand} \sim 11.2\text{\textperthousand}$, 与之平衡的 $\delta^{18}\text{O}_{\text{H}_2\text{O}}$ 值范围分别为 $0.44\text{\textperthousand} \sim 3.14\text{\textperthousand}$, 含矿石英脉中石英的 δD 值范围为 $-73.2\text{\textperthousand} \sim -56.9\text{\textperthousand}$, 成矿流体以岩浆分异热液及天水热液为主。矿石中硫化物 $\delta^{34}\text{S}$ 组成变化范围较窄, 为 $-4.3\text{\textperthousand} \sim -0.9\text{\textperthousand}$, 多数集中在 0 值左右且在 S 同位素直方图上呈塔式分布特点, 表明具有岩浆硫($0 \pm 3\text{\textperthousand}$)的特征。矿石硫化物中 Pb 同位素组成比较稳定, $^{206}\text{Pb}/^{204}\text{Pb}$ 、 $^{207}\text{Pb}/^{204}\text{Pb}$ 和 $^{208}\text{Pb}/^{204}\text{Pb}$ 比值分别为 $18.079 \sim 18.643$ 、 $15.545 \sim 15.578$ 和 $38.058 \sim 38.595$ 。朱砂红矿床硫化物中 Pb 同位素组成与德兴含矿斑岩大致相同, 明显区别于源自双桥山群地层的矿石中 Pb 同位素组成, 表明成矿物质主要来源于含矿斑岩, 并非双桥山群浅变质地层。朱砂红矿床的流体来源为岩浆分异热液及天水热液的混合, 成矿物质主要来自斑岩, 矿床发育与斑岩体密切相关。德兴矿区三个矿床对比研究表明, 朱砂红斑岩型矿床 H、O 同位素特征与铜厂斑岩铜矿床大体一致, 成矿流体来源基本相似; 三个矿床中 S 同位素表现为从东南的富家坞矿床向西北的朱砂红矿床由高到低的变化趋势, 但变化范围基本保持一致, 朱砂红矿床可能比铜厂矿床及富家坞矿床受更多围岩物质混染; 三个矿床 Pb 同位素总体显示出壳幔混合铅的特征。三个矿床为同一成矿系统, 矿床的差异可能源自岩浆与围岩混染程度的不同。

关键词:同位素地球化学; 成矿物质; 成矿流体; 朱砂红; 江西德兴

斑岩铜矿是世界上最重要的铜矿床, 因其规模大、伴生有用元素多, 多年来一直是众多学者研究的热点, 随着理论和技术的进步, 学者们对其认识程度也不断加深。我国德兴斑岩铜矿作为世界超大型斑岩铜矿之一, 更是引起了学者们的重视和研究(Hua Renmin et al., 2000; Jin Zhangdong et al., 2000, 2002; Zhu Jinchu et al., 2002; Qian Peng et al., 2003, 2006; Li Xiaofeng et al., 2007; Zuo Liyan et al., 2007; Pan Xiaofei et al., 2009, 2012; Li Qiuyun et al., 2011; Liu Xuan et al., 2011; Mao Jingwen et al., 2011; Wang Cuiyun et al., 2012a, 2012b; Yao Jing et al., 2012; Zhang Tianfu et al., 2012; Zhou

Qing et al., 2012, 2013; Liu Xuan et al., 2012; Guo Shuo et al., 2012; Wang Guoguang et al., 2012; Zhou Qing et al., 2012a, 2012b, 2013; Cao Jing et al., 2014; Chen Maohong et al., 2014; Hammerstrom et al., 2014; Plotinskaya et al., 2014; Richards, 2014; Zürcher et al., 2014)。朱砂红斑岩铜矿位于德兴铜厂斑岩铜矿的西北部, 它们与富家坞斑岩铜矿呈北西西方向展布, 共同构成了德兴斑岩铜矿田。从上世纪 80 年代开始, 人们对德兴斑岩铜矿田的地质特征、地球化学、年代学、同位素及成矿流体等方面进行了大量的研究工作, 取得丰硕成果, 但由于朱砂红矿床尚未开采, 并受野外条

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件的限制,这些研究多集中于铜厂和富家坞斑岩铜矿,对朱砂红斑岩铜矿进行的研究工作甚少,仅在矿床蚀变特征、流体包裹体及热液蚀变作用等方面略有涉及(Wang Cuiyun et al., 2012; Zhang Tianfu et al., 2012; Wu Dexin et al., 2013),缺乏能探究矿床成矿过程的同位素方面的研究工作,而且朱砂红矿区在2014年整装勘查区找矿过程中获得重要找矿进展,表明矿区边部有巨大的找矿潜力,因此对朱砂红矿床进行深入的研究则显得尤为重要。

同位素地球化学示踪是探讨成矿流体特征和成矿物质来源最为有力的工具之一(Zheng Yongfei et al., 2000),因而在矿床研究中被广泛应用(Wang Hao et al., 2013; Liu Zhongfa et al., 2014; Czuppon et al., 2014)。大量研究表明,H、O同位素可以用于判明成矿流体是来源于岩浆流体、变质流体还是大气降水流体;S、Pb同位素则可以用于有效示踪成矿体系中金属元素的来源(Li zhidan et al., 2010; Hu Xinlu et al., 2013; Wu Guang et al., 2013; Xiao Ye et al., 2013; Yan Ni et al., 2013; Zhou Qing et al., 2013)。然而,如果利用单一的同位素数据可能会得到片面的结论,甚至可能出现互相矛盾的结论(Dejonghe et al., 1989)。因此,开展多元同位素体系的综合示踪,尤为重要。

本文在详细观察朱砂红矿区钻孔岩石样品的基础上,结合前人所取得的成果,通过H、O、S、Pb同位素地球化学研究手段,重点研究德兴朱砂红斑岩铜矿床中成矿物质及成矿流体的来源,为深入研究朱砂红矿床成因提供理论依据。

1 区域与矿床地质概况

1.1 区域地质

江西德兴斑岩铜矿位于扬子板块与华夏板块之间的结合带(钦杭成矿带)中段(图1),处于扬子地体东南缘、赣东北深断裂旁,该断裂带是九岭地体和怀玉地体于新元古代时期的碰撞拼合带。区内出露的地层以新元古界双桥山群为主(约占全区面积的70%),还包括侏罗系鹅湖岭组以及白垩系石溪组。双桥山群由一套浅变质的火山碎屑沉积岩夹变质火山熔岩组成,又进一步分为上、下亚群。下亚群以深海相泥砂质及火山碎屑复理石建造为主,属于稳定的大陆边缘沉积岩系,而上亚群则为强烈活动的板块边缘沉积岩系,以灰绿色变质浊积岩与火山熔岩为特征。侏罗纪鹅湖岭组为陆相火山岩建造,其底部为千枚质砾岩,中部为流纹质集块角砾岩和角闪

流纹熔岩,上部为英安质集块岩和英安质熔岩。白垩系石溪组主要为陆相红色碎屑建造(Mao Jingwen et al., 2010)。由于三大构造在本区交汇,长期的构造活动导致区内挤压褶皱和伴生断裂构造极其发育。区内发育东西向、北东向和北北东向多条断裂(图1)。北面以进贤-婺源韧性剪切带为界,与萍(乡)-乐(平)坳陷带接壤;东面以赣东北深断裂交界;西面以黄柏-德兴断裂与万年推覆体相接。矿区出露的岩浆岩主要为中侏罗系的中酸性岩体,岩性为英安斑岩、石英斑岩和花岗闪长斑岩(Wu Dexin et al., 2013),斑岩铜矿体主要集中在花岗闪长斑岩岩体顶部及其与围岩的接触带附近,铜矿化主要与燕山期花岗闪长斑岩有关(Zhu Xun et al., 1983)。

1.2 矿区地质

矿区内出露地层为新元古界双桥山群灰绿色、深灰色凝灰质板岩、凝灰质千枚岩夹千枚岩和变质凝灰岩,在矿体范围内和附近的地层遭受不同程度的蚀变。区域上构造的长期活动导致矿区内挤压褶皱和伴生断裂构造极其发育,矿区内主要分布北东向和近东西向构造,北西向构造次之,北东向断裂控制了矿区花岗闪长斑岩体的分布,花岗闪长斑岩体内外接触带的微细裂隙控制了矿化。矿区内铜厂、富家坞和朱砂红三个花岗闪长斑岩体沿北西方向侧列分布,单个岩体均向北西深部倾伏,呈似筒状岩株,岩体出露面积分别为0.7 km²、0.2 km²、0.06 km²(Zhu Xun et al., 1983; Zhou Xiaohua et al., 2012; Zhou Qing et al., 2013)。矿体以斑岩体接触带为中心分布。但由于本区斑岩体的剥蚀程度低,围岩顶盖大部分还留存,因此岩体顶界接触带和前锋部位的蚀变矿化被保存得较为完好,使矿化不只是在岩体上、下盘的接触带富集成环状矿体,而且岩体顶部的接触带和岩体的中、上部亦成为矿化的富集部位,从而致使本区矿体在平面上呈不规则透镜状至筒状。矿体总体走向自西向东的变化是NNE—NE—NEE—SEE,倾向NW—NE,一般倾角40°~55°,剖面上呈“多”形(杨冰彬,2013)。

矿石矿物以黄铁矿、黄铜矿和辉钼矿为主(图2c,d),含有少量的砷黝铜矿和斑铜矿等;脉石矿物以石英、绢云母、绿泥石为主,并有少量的碳酸盐、硫酸盐等。矿石结构以他形细粒结构为主,他形中、粗粒结构及自形半自形结构少见,矿石构造以细脉浸染状、脉状为主(图2a)。金属硫化物之间交代结构发育,黄铁矿常被黄铜矿交代,呈交代残余结构、交

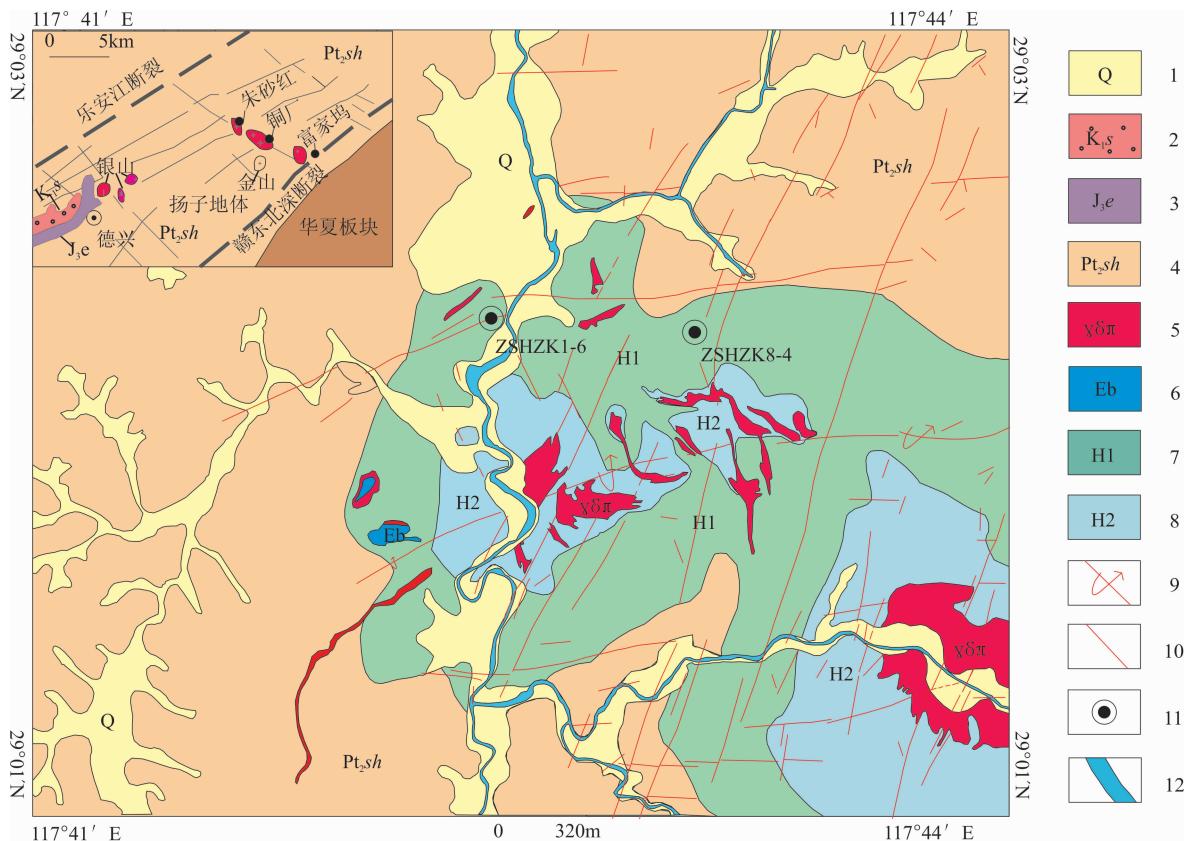


图 1 江西德兴朱砂红矿区地质及钻孔位置图(据赣东北地质队,2011;左上图据 Mao Jinwen et al., 2010 改绘)

Fig. 1 Geology and drillings location map of Zhushahong deposit in Dexing

(after Northeastern Jiangxi Geological Team, 2011; Mao Jinwen et al., 2010)

1—第四系;2—下白垩统石溪组;3—上侏罗统鹅湖岭组;4—新元古界双山桥群;5—花岗闪长斑岩;6—爆破角砾岩;

7—弱蚀变浅变质围岩;8—强蚀变浅变质围岩;9—倒转背斜;10—断层;11—钻孔及编号;12—河流

1—Quaternary;2—Shixi Formation of Cretaceous;3—Ehuling Formation of Jurassic;4—Shuangshanqiao Group of Proterozoic;

5—granodiorite porphyry;6—breccia;7—weak altered shallow metamorphic rock;8—strong altered shallow metamorphic rock;

9—overturned anticline;10—fault;11—drilling and drilling number;12—river

代溶蚀结构及骸晶假象结构等。矿区内蚀变种类较多,主要有钾长石化、硅化、绢云母化、碳酸盐化、硫酸盐化等。成矿期次可分为:岩浆晚期残余气液矿化期、岩浆期后热液成矿期和表生成矿期(朱训等,1983)。

2 样品采集、测试及结果

2.1 样品采集与制备

本文研究样品(对象)为朱砂红斑岩铜矿矿区内的 ZSHZK1-6 和 ZSHZK8-4 两个钻孔岩芯样(图 1、图 2),采于德兴铜矿的 I 号和 II 号岩芯库(钻孔位置见图 1)。首先根据金属硫化物在石英脉中的发育程度(图 2b),厘清流体的演化序列,然后从各类脉体中分选出主成矿期脉石矿物石英和金属硫化物。石英用于测试流体的 H、O 同位素组成,其中, H 来自石英中流体包裹体封存的挥发分流体,由于

流体与石英中的 O 会存在同位素交换,因此实际流体的 O 同位素组成需要将所测得石英的 O 同位素值基于流体温度进行换算。金属硫化物(黄铁矿、黄铜矿)用于挑选单矿物进行 S 及 Pb 同位素组成的测试,以约束成矿物质的来源。

2.2 测试方法

样品分析测试均在核工业北京地质研究院分析测试研究中心完成。分析方法及步骤如下:H、O 同位素测试的石英样品首先经过双目镜挑选提纯,纯度达到 99% 以上,分别备制 10 g 和 0.1 g,磨制至 100 和 200 目。本次 H、O 同位素研究工作是根据天然水中 H 同位素锌还原法测定,测试矿物为含矿的石英脉中挑选的石英。 $\delta^{18}\text{O}_{\text{H}_2\text{O}}$ 根据公式 $1000\ln\alpha_{\text{石英}-\text{水}} = 3.09 \times 10^6 / T^2 - 3.29$ 计算所得。S 同位素测试是将金属硫化物单矿物与氧化亚铜按一

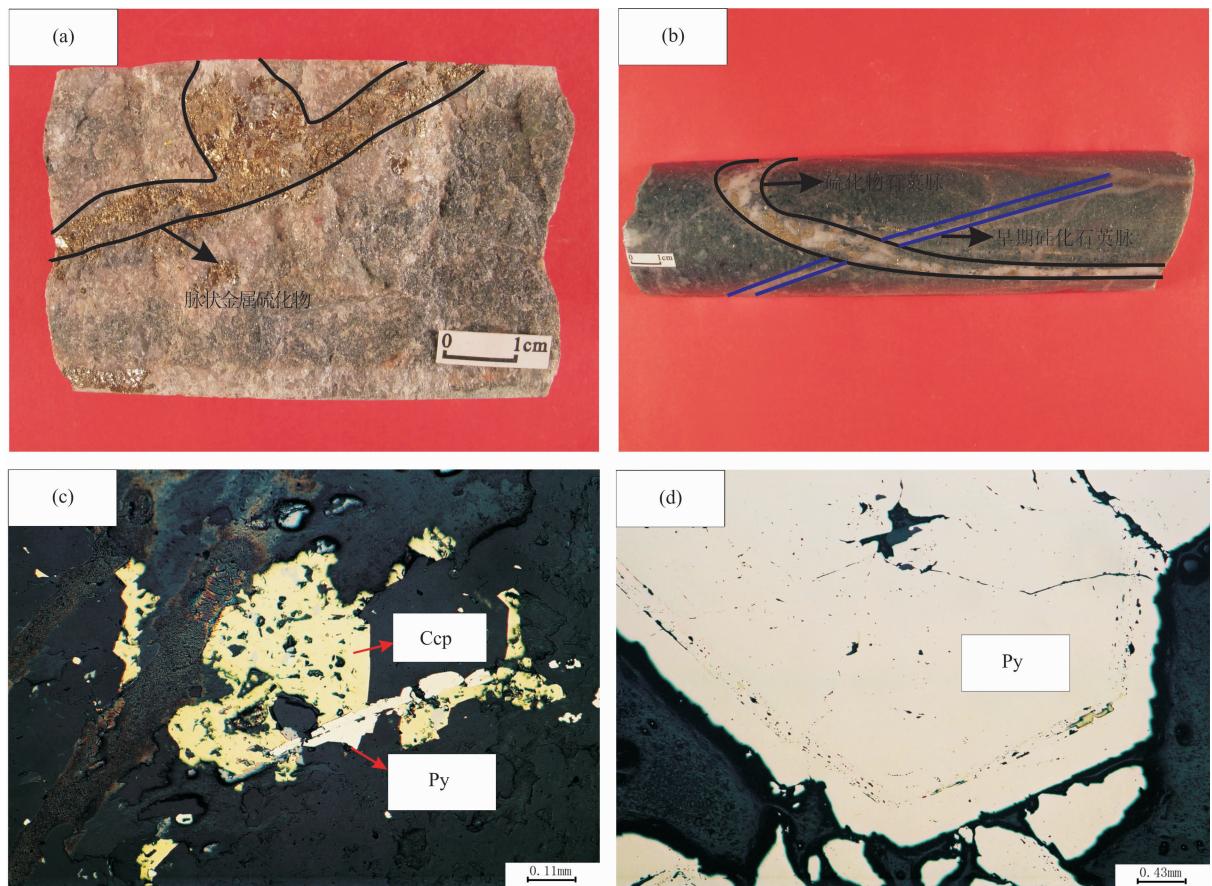


图 2 朱砂红矿区岩石标本照片及显微照片

Fig. 2 Rock samples and micrographs of Zhushahong deposit

(a)—金属硫化物呈脉状分布;(b)—后期的金属硫化物石英脉切割了早期的硅化石英脉;(c)—黄铁矿和黄铜矿;(d)—黄铁矿环带结构;Ccp—黄铜矿;Py—黄铁矿

(a)—Metal sulphides occurs as thick veins;(b)—sllified quartz veinlets of the first stage cut by second-stage metal sulphides veinlet;(c)—chalcopyrite and pyrite;(d)—the zonal structure pyrite;Ccp—chalcopyrite;Py—pyrite

定比例研磨、混合均匀后进行氧化反应,生成 SO_2 并用冷冻法收集,然后用 MAT251 气体同位素质谱仪分析 S 同位素组成,测量结果以 V-CDT 为标准,分析精度优于 $\pm 0.2\text{\%}$;Pb 同位素是采用 HF 酸在高温高压条件下将粉末样品完全熔融后,再蒸干样品溶液,用 HCl 将氟化物转化为氯化物,蒸干后用 HBr 酸提取样品,再分离提纯铅样品。Pb 同位素是采用热表面电离质谱方法测量的,相对湿度为 20%,温度 20℃,检测方法和依据是按照 GB/T17672-1999《岩石中铅锶钕同位素测定方法》进行的,测量仪器型号是 ISOPROBE-T 热电离质谱仪,仪器编号为 7734,Pb 同位素比值误差以 2σ 计。

2.3 测试结果

H、O 同位素测试结果见表 1,S 同位素测试结果见表 2,Pb 同位素测试结果见表 3。

表 1 朱砂红矿床含铜硫化物脉石英中的 H、O 同位素组成

Table 1 The analytical result of H, O isotope in vein quartz of copper-bearing sulfide in Zhushahong deposit

样品号	$\delta^{18}\text{O}$ (‰)	平衡 H_2O 的 $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ 计算值 (‰)	包裹体 H_2O 的 δD (‰)	采用温度 (℃)
ZSHZK8-4-70	8.5	0.44	-66.8	270
ZSHZK8-4-71	10.9	2.84	-62	270
ZSHZK8-4-72	11.2	3.14	-56.9	270
ZSHZK8-4-73	10.8	2.74	-71.6	270
ZSHZK8-4-77	10.6	2.54	-61.1	270
ZSHZK8-4-78	10.7	2.64	-59.2	270
ZSHZK8-4-80	10.5	2.44	-64.8	270
ZSHZK8-4-85	9.5	1.44	-73.2	270
ZSHZK8-4-91	9.4	1.34	-66	270
ZSHZK8-4-93	10.5	2.44	-69.5	270
ZSHZK8-4-94	9.1	1.04	-66	270
ZSHZK8-4-95	9.2	1.14	-64.2	270

3 朱砂红矿床中 H-O-S-Pb 同位素特征

3.1 H、O 同位素特征

朱砂红斑岩铜矿床 H、O 同位素测试结果显示(表 1),含矿石英脉中石英的 $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ 值范围为 $8.4\text{\textperthousand}$ ~ $11.2\text{\textperthousand}$,与之平衡的 $\delta^{18}\text{O}_{\text{H}_2\text{O}}$ 值范围分别为 $0.44\text{\textperthousand}$ ~ $3.14\text{\textperthousand}$,含矿石英脉中石英的 δD 值范围为 $-73.2\text{\textperthousand}$ ~ $-56.9\text{\textperthousand}$ 。将成矿流体的 δD 与 $\delta^{18}\text{O}_{\text{H}_2\text{O}}$ 值投于 H、O 同位素图解中(图 3)。

3.2 S 同位素特征

朱砂红斑岩型矿床矿石硫化物的同位素组成显示(表 2),2 件黄铜矿样品 $\delta^{34}\text{S}$ 变化于 $-2.8\text{\textperthousand}$ ~ $-3.0\text{\textperthousand}$,平均值为 $-2.9\text{\textperthousand}$;21 件黄铁矿样品 $\delta^{34}\text{S}$ 变化于 $-0.9\text{\textperthousand}$ ~ $-4.3\text{\textperthousand}$,平均值为 $-2.57\text{\textperthousand}$;整体来看,朱砂红矿区矿石硫化物的 S 同位素组成变化范围窄,分布相对比较集中(尤其是同一矿物)。

表 2 德兴朱砂红矿床硫化物 S 同位素分析结果

Table 2 Sulfur isotope composition of sulfides from the Zhushahong deposit

序号	样品编号	孔深 (m)	测试对象	$\delta^{34}\text{S V-CDT}$ (%)
1	ZSHZK8-4-51	239.9	黄铁矿	-1.3
2	ZSHZK8-4-55	296.3	黄铁矿	-2.1
3	ZSHZK8-4-59	408.2	黄铁矿	-2.4
4	ZSHZK8-4-65	508	黄铁矿	-2.5
5	ZSHZK8-4-67	537.9	黄铁矿	-4.3
6	ZSHZK8-4-67	537.9	黄铜矿	-2.8
7	ZSHZK8-4-68	562.8	黄铁矿	-2
8	ZSHZK8-4-70	607.8	黄铁矿	-2.7
9	ZSHZK8-4-71	634.6	黄铁矿	-2.4
10	ZSHZK8-4-72	639	黄铁矿	-1.6
11	ZSHZK8-4-73	642.1	黄铁矿	-0.9
12	ZSHZK8-4-75	659.7	黄铁矿	-1.5
13	ZSHZK8-4-77	765	黄铁矿	-2.7
14	ZSHZK8-4-78	684.0	黄铁矿	-2.1
15	ZSHZK8-4-79	703.0	黄铁矿	-1.9
16	ZSHZK8-4-80	707.1	黄铁矿	-2.7
17	ZSHZK8-4-88	822.6	黄铁矿	-3.8
18	ZSHZK8-4-90	843.6	黄铁矿	-4.1
19	ZSHZK8-4-91	851.1	黄铁矿	-3
20	ZSHZK8-4-91	851.2	黄铜矿	-3
21	ZSHZK8-4-92	853.0	黄铁矿	-3.7
22	ZSHZK8-4-94	879.4	黄铁矿	-3.2
23	ZSHZK8-4-95	893.8	黄铁矿	-3.1

其 $\delta^{34}\text{S}$ 值变化于 $-4.3\text{\textperthousand}$ ~ $-0.9\text{\textperthousand}$ (表 2),极差为 $3.4\text{\textperthousand}$ 、平均值为 $-2.6\text{\textperthousand}$,在 S 同位素直方图上呈塔式分布(图 4),峰值近于 6,未出现脉冲分布,

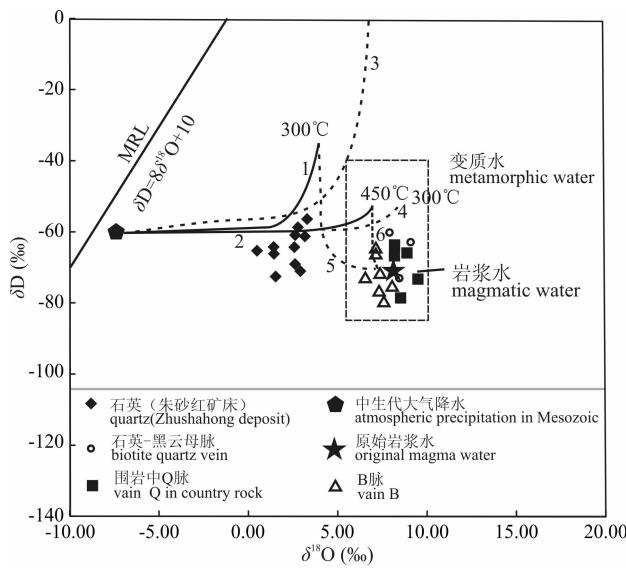


图 3 德兴斑岩铜矿成矿流体组成及水-岩交换 H、O 同位素演化关系[石英(朱砂红矿床)据本文,其余据 Pan Xiaofei et al., 2012]

Fig. 3 H and O isotopic compositions of ore-forming fluid and their evolitional relation in water-rock exchange system for Dexing Cu porphyry deposit [quartz (Zhushahong deposit) after this article, others after Pan Xiaofei et al., 2012]

MRL 为大气降水线。水/岩演化线引自张理刚等(1996),其中 1 和 2 实线为大气降水和花岗闪长斑岩在 300°C 和 450°C 条件下以不同 W/R 比值的大气降水演化线;3 和 4 为大气降水和千枚岩在 250°C 和 300°C 条件下以不同 W/R 比值大气降水演化线;5 和 6 虚线为岩浆水与花岗闪长斑岩在 300°C 和 450°C 条件下以不同 W/R 比值岩浆水演化线。初始岩浆水 $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ 值取 $8.0\text{\textperthousand}$, δD 值取 $-70\text{\textperthousand}$;中生代大气降水 $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ 值取 $-8.5\text{\textperthousand}$, δD 值取 $-60\text{\textperthousand}$ 。

MRL is meteoric water line. Water/rock evolution line is from Zhang et al., 1996. Of them, real line 1 and 2 are evolved meteoric water line for meteoric water with granodiorite porphyry at 300°C and 450°C , respectively; dashed lines 3 and 4 are evolved meteoric water lines of magmatic water for meteoric water with phyllite at 250°C and 300°C , respectively; dotted lines 5 and 6 are evolved magmatic water lines for magmatic water with granodiorite porphyry at 300°C and 450°C , respectively. $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ and δD values of initial magmatic water are $8.0\text{\textperthousand}$ and $-70\text{\textperthousand}$; and $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ and δD values of Mesozoic meteoric water are $-8.5\text{\textperthousand}$ and $-60\text{\textperthousand}$.

S 同位素分馏基本达到平衡,且来源较单一。

3.3 Pb 同位素特征

朱砂红斑岩铜矿床 Pb 同位素组成(表 3)显示,朱砂红矿床黄铁矿 $^{206}\text{Pb}/^{204}\text{Pb}$ 比值范围在 18.079 ~ 18.643 之间,平均值为 18.276 ,极差为 0.564 ; $^{207}\text{Pb}/^{204}\text{Pb}$ 比值为范围 15.545 ~ 15.578 之间,平均值为 15.562 ,极差为 0.033 ; $^{208}\text{Pb}/^{204}\text{Pb}$ 比值范围在 38.058 ~ 38.595 之间,平均值为 38.221 ,极差为

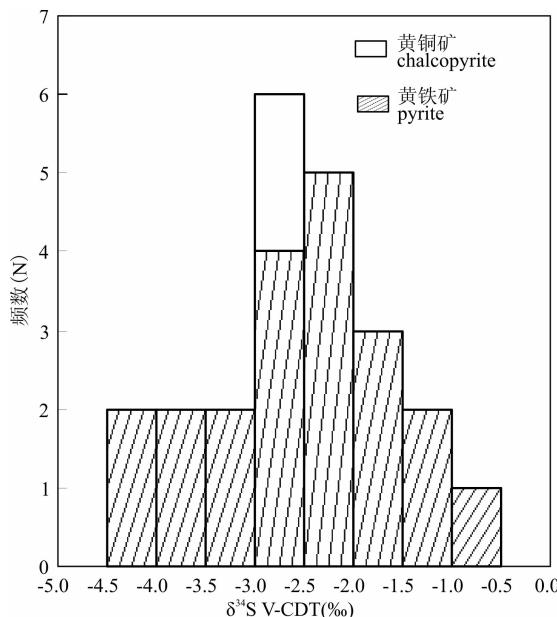


图 4 朱砂红矿床的 S 同位素频率分布图

Fig. 4 S isotopic distribution pattern of the Zhushahong deposit

0.437,与德兴含矿斑岩大致相同,明显区别于双桥山群地层成因的矿石 Pb 同位素组成(图 5)。

4 讨论

4.1 成矿流体来源

鉴于不同来源的流体具有不同特征的 H、O 同位素组成,所以成矿流体的 H、O 同位素组成成为判断成矿流体来源的重要依据(Tan Zemo et al., 2014; Canbaz et al., 2014)。其中水是成矿流体的基本组分,成矿溶液中 H、O 同位素组成是研究不同成因水的重要示踪剂(Pan Xiaofei et al., 2009)。

从表 1 可以看出,朱砂红矿床分析数据具有相似的 δD,变化范围为 -56.9‰ ~ -73.2‰ 。平衡后的 δ¹⁸O 变化范围为 0.44‰ ~ 3.14‰ 。将 δD 和 δ¹⁸O 的数据投于图 3 中,明显可以看出,δD 投点基本落入岩浆水范围内,而 δ¹⁸O 值在岩浆水附近,向大气降水

一侧发生偏离,指示成矿流体在发展过程中显然有低 δ¹⁸O 值的物质参与而非围岩地层,即大气降水对成矿可能有重要意义。这说明成矿流体早期以岩浆水为主,之后由于大气降水参与、水/岩比值升高,导致含矿石英脉中 δ¹⁸O_{H_2O} 降低(Li Yongsheng et al., 2012)。

综合以上研究成果可以看出,在成矿作用过程中,朱砂红斑岩型铜矿床成矿流体早期以岩浆流体为主,大气降水可能在主成矿期就已经发挥重要作用。

4.2 成矿物质来源

在矿床学研究中,成矿物质来源是一个基本问题(Zhai Yusheng, 2001)。阐明成矿物质的来源,是认识矿床成因的基础。成矿物质既可直接来源于一般岩石,也可来源于已初步富集某些矿质的矿源层(岩)。矿床中的矿质可是单组分的,如单一的铜矿,也可以是多组分的,如 Cu-Au 矿床, Pb-Zn-Ag 矿床,它们或来自同一个矿源场,或来自不同矿源场而在运动汇集过程中通过多组分耦合形成多矿种矿床(Zhai Yusheng, 1999; 2003)。

朱砂红斑岩型矿床矿石 S 同位素在直方图上呈塔式分布(图 4),峰值在 -2.0‰ ~ -3.0‰ 之间,其呈塔式分布没有出现脉冲分布,接近幔源硫特点,接近陨石原始 S 的特点,表明硫的来源较为单一,硫主要来自地壳深部或上地幔(Zhu Xun et al., 1983)。

朱砂红矿床黄铁矿 $^{206}\text{Pb}/^{204}\text{Pb}$ 比值范围在 $18.079\sim 18.643$ 之间,平均值为 18.276 ; $^{207}\text{Pb}/^{204}\text{Pb}$ 比值为范围 $15.545\sim 15.578$ 之间,平均值为 15.562 ; $^{208}\text{Pb}/^{204}\text{Pb}$ 比值范围在 $38.058\sim 38.595$ 之间,平均值为 38.221 ,具有很高的放射性成因 Pb 同位素组成,与德兴含矿斑岩大致相同,明显区别于双桥山群地层成因的矿石 Pb 同位素组成(图 5),表明主要来源于含矿斑岩。

可以说,Pb 同位素分析成果与 S 同位素的研究结果基本相似,指示其成矿物质来源一般较深。此外,关于德兴矿区斑岩岩浆成因的研究表明,矿区内

表 3 朱砂红矿床黄铁矿矿石样品的 Pb 同位素组成

Table 3 Pb isotopic composition of pyrite

from Zhushahong deposit

样品编号	$^{208}\text{Pb}/^{204}\text{Pb}$	Std. Err	$^{207}\text{Pb}/^{204}\text{Pb}$	Std err	$^{206}\text{Pb}/^{204}\text{Pb}$	Std. Err
ZSHZK8-4-51	38.058	0.004	15.545	0.002	18.079	0.002
ZSHZK8-4-68	38.152	0.008	15.565	0.003	18.26	0.004
ZSHZK8-4-75	38.595	0.005	15.578	0.002	18.643	0.002
ZSHZK8-4-80	38.19	0.006	15.577	0.003	18.224	0.003
ZSHZK8-4-92	38.112	0.005	15.546	0.002	18.175	0.003

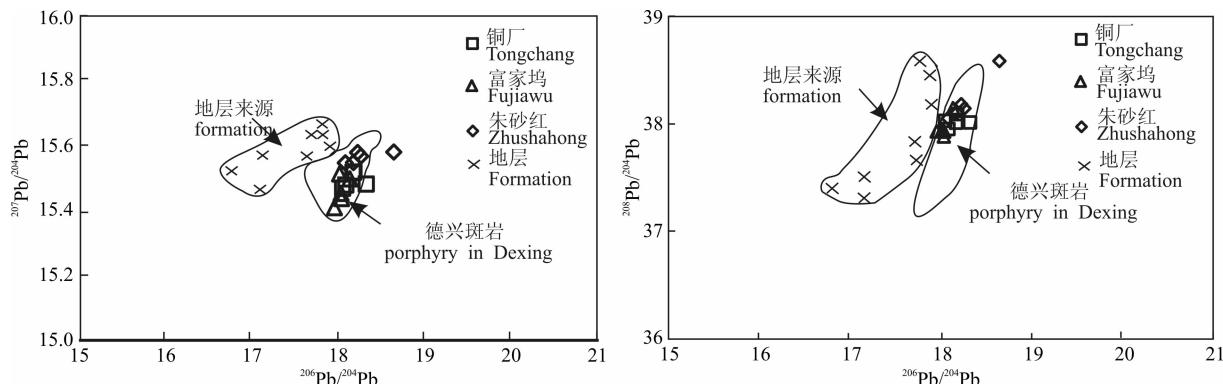


图 5 德兴铜矿床中矿石(黄铁矿)的铅同位素来源判别图(江西双桥山群地层成因的矿石 Pb 同位素数据来自卢树东等,2005; 德兴斑岩中铜厂、富家坞的 Pb 同位素区域据 Zhou et al., 2013; 朱砂红中铅同位素数据据本文)

Fig. 5 Discrimination diagram for Pb isotopic sources of ores (pyrites) from the Dexing copper deposits (The porphyries of Tongchang and Fujiawu (Zhou et al., 2013) and the ores derived from the Neoproterozoic metamorphic rocks in the region (Lu et al., 2005) are also shown for comparison, the lead isotope data of Zhushahong deposit after this article)

斑岩同样具有很高的放射性成因 Pb 同位素组成, 斑岩具有非常高的放射成因 Pb 同位素组成, 初始 $^{206}\text{Pb}/^{204}\text{Pb}$ 比值可达 18.377, $^{207}\text{Pb}/^{204}\text{Pb}$ 比值可达 15.614, $^{208}\text{Pb}/^{204}\text{Pb}$ 比值可达 38.491 (Zhou Qing et al., 2011), 斑岩的 Pb 同位素数据与本区矿石 Pb 同位素数据基本一致, 表现出一定的同源性(图 5)。详细的元素和同位素地球化学数据表明, 德兴含矿斑岩形成于与古太平洋板块俯冲有关的活动大陆边缘环境。俯冲大洋板片(主要为上覆沉积物)部分熔融形成的熔体, 在其上升过程中与岩石圈地幔相互作用, 最终形成了高钾钙碱性的埃达克质斑岩岩浆 (Zhou Qing et al., 2011)。壳幔混合作用是其形成的主要形式, 说明其具有壳幔双重来源特征, 含矿斑岩体为上地幔分异、地壳混染而形成的。在斑岩岩浆上侵过程以及侵位后的岩浆岩化所导致流体向斑岩体运动过程中, 岩浆和热液流体也可以萃取一些成矿物质。因此, 围岩也可能提供部分成矿物质。

4.3 朱砂红与铜厂-富家坞矿床 H-O-S-Pb 同位素对比

H、O 元素方面, 前人对铜厂矿床不同蚀变-矿化阶段的石英、黑云母、绢云母及绿泥石等单矿物进行了氢氧同位素综合研究, 结果表明铜厂矿床钾硅酸盐化、绿泥石化蚀变, 以及钾硅酸盐化阶段形成的 A 脉和 B 脉, 均由岩浆流体作用引起, 大气降水在绿泥石化阶段进入蚀变-矿化系统, 而绢云母化、晚期低温 D 脉和碳酸盐脉均是大气降水作用的产物 (Pan Xiaofei et al., 2012)。在研究前人对于铜厂矿区所得氢氧同位素数据的基础上 (Zhu Xun et al., 1983; Zhang Ligang et al., 1996; Guo Xinsheng et

al., 1999; Jin Zhangdong et al., 2002; Pan Xiaofei et al., 2012), 经对比发现, 朱砂红斑岩型矿床 H、O 同位素特征与铜厂斑岩铜矿床大体一致, 成矿流体来源基本相似, 只是朱砂红矿床所采样品的 $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ 值向大气降水一侧发生偏离, 表示大气降水较早地进入蚀变-成矿体系内。S 元素方面, 前人测定了铜厂矿区 136 个黄铁矿和黄铜矿样品的 $\delta^{34}\text{S}$ 组成, 它们变化于 $-2.8\text{\textperthousand} \sim +3.1\text{\textperthousand}$ 范围内, 平均值为 $+0.15\text{\textperthousand}$; 测定了富家坞矿区 11 个黄铁矿和黄铜矿样品的 $\delta^{34}\text{S}$ 组成, 它们变化于 $-0.6\text{\textperthousand} \sim +1.0\text{\textperthousand}$, 平均值为 $+0.48\text{\textperthousand}$; 测定了 16 个外围岩石中硫同位素组成, 变化在 $-4.1\text{\textperthousand} \sim +3.6\text{\textperthousand}$ 之间, 平均值为 $1.45\text{\textperthousand}$ (Zhu Xun et al., 1983)。空间上, 三个矿床的金属硫化物的 $\delta^{34}\text{S}$ 平均值, 富家坞最高 ($+0.48\text{\textperthousand}$), 铜厂其次 ($+0.15\text{\textperthousand}$), 而朱砂红最低 ($-2.57\text{\textperthousand}$), 表现为从东南向西北由高到低的变化趋势, 但基本保持一致, 朱砂红可能比铜厂和富家坞矿区受围岩物质的混染更多, 但总体上三个矿床硫都主要来源于岩浆。

Pb 同位素方面, 德兴斑岩铜矿三个矿床的矿石 Pb 同位素组成与矿区中含矿斑岩 Pb 同位素组成十分相近(图 5), 暗示它们具有相同的演化历史或起源, 指明成矿物质可能直接来源于含矿斑岩岩体 (Zhou Qing et al., 2013)。由单阶段铅演化模式 (Staey and Kramers, 1975) 计算的模式年龄, 铜厂为 80~268 Ma, 富家坞为 234~344 Ma, 朱砂红为 233~340 Ma (-33 Ma 为负值, 不具有模式年龄的意义, 故舍去), 明显与含矿斑岩形成年龄 ($\sim 170\text{ Ma}$) (Shui Xinfang et al., 2012) 和成矿年龄 ($\sim 170\text{ Ma}$)

Ma)(辉钼矿 Re-Os 定年)(Guo Shuo et al., 2012)不一致,反映了含矿斑岩的岩石铅与矿石铅并非单阶段正常铅,而是混合铅,有放射性成因铅的加入。可能存在有不同的源区或在演化过程中有不同源区物质的混入。

前人的研究成果表明,高 μ 值反映了高 U/Pb 比值的壳源成因;低 μ 值反映了低 U/Pb 比值的幔源地球化学历史;高 μ 值铅一般来源于上地壳,低 μ 值和低 ω 值铅被认为来源于上地幔,而低的 μ 值和高 ω 值铅为典型的下地壳来源(Li Long et al.,

2001)。德兴斑岩铜矿铅同位素的 μ 值为 9.13~9.44,平均为 9.30,小于 9.58,表明有低放射成因深源 Pb 存在(Wu Kaixing et al., 2002; Shen Nengping et al., 2008);德兴斑岩铜矿硫化物的 Th/U 范围变化为 3.58~3.74(平均 3.69),变化不大,表明相对富集钍铅,与中国大陆地幔的 Th/U 比值(平均 3.60)较为接近,但低于中国大陆地壳下地壳的平均值 5.48,由此可见,德兴斑岩铜矿的铅主要来源于地幔和下地壳的过渡环境,具壳幔混合来源的特征。

表 4 德兴矿集区黄铁矿的铅同位素组成的相关参数

Table 4 Pb isotope characteristic parameters of pyrite from Dexing deposits area

矿床	样品编号	t (Ma)	$^{238}\text{U}/^{204}\text{Pb}$	$^{232}\text{Th}/^{204}\text{Pb}$	Th/U	数据来源
朱砂红	ZSHZK8-4-51	340	9.39	36.25	3.74	本文
	ZSHZK8-4-68	233	9.41	35.84	3.69	
	ZSHZK8-4-75	-33	9.40	35.71	3.68	
	ZSHZK8-4-80	274	9.44	36.30	3.72	
	ZSHZK8-4-92	272	9.38	35.96	3.71	
铜厂	TC-3-2	239	9.32	35.33	3.67	Zhou et al., 2013
	TC-11	254	9.26	35.19	3.68	
	TC-14	268	9.24	35.61	3.73	
	TC-17	80	9.24	34.21	3.58	
	TC-18	233	9.33	35.62	3.69	
富家坞	FJW-1	257	9.21	34.92	3.67	
	FJW-2	234	9.18	34.94	3.68	
	FJW-3	261	9.13	35.14	3.72	
	FJW-4	240	9.29	35.89	3.74	
	FJW-7	344	9.33	35.83	3.72	

5 结论

(1) 朱砂红斑岩型铜矿床 H、O 同位素特征显示,含矿石英脉中石英的 $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ 值范围为 8.4‰~11.2‰,与之平衡的 $\delta^{18}\text{O}_{\text{H}_2\text{O}}$ 值范围分别为 0.44‰~3.14‰,含矿石英脉中石英的 δD 值范围为 -73.2‰~-56.9‰,表明成矿流体以岩浆分异热液及天水热液为主。

(2) 矿床矿石中硫化物的 $\delta^{34}\text{S}$ 值集中于 -4.3‰~-0.9‰,在 S 同位素直方图上呈塔式分布,成矿热液 $\delta^{34}\text{S}$ 在 0 值附近,表明矿石中硫的来源单一,主要来源于岩浆。矿石 Pb 同位素组成比较稳定, $^{206}\text{Pb}/^{204}\text{Pb}$ 、 $^{207}\text{Pb}/^{204}\text{Pb}$ 和 $^{208}\text{Pb}/^{204}\text{Pb}$ 比值分别为 18.079~18.643、15.545~15.578 和 38.058~38.595,与矿区斑岩 Pb 同位素数据一致,表明朱砂红矿床发育与斑岩体密切相关,具有壳幔双重来源特征,围岩也可能提供部分成矿物质。

(3) 朱砂红斑岩型矿床 H、O 同位素特征与铜

厂斑岩铜矿床大体一致,成矿流体来源基本相似,只是朱砂红矿床内大气降水较早地进入蚀变-成矿体系内。三个矿床中 S 同位素表现为从东南的富家坞向西北的朱砂红由高到低的变化趋势,但基本保持一致,朱砂红可能比铜厂和富家坞矿区受围岩物质的混染更多。三个矿床 Pb 同位素总体显示出壳幔混合铅的特征。矿床的差异源自岩浆与围岩混染程度的不同。

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H-O-S-Pb Isotopic Characteristics of the Zhushahong Porphyry Copper Deposit in Dexing, Jiangxi Province, and Their Significance

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Abstract

The Dexing porphyry copper deposits, one of the largest porphyry copper deposits in the world, is located in the southeastern margin of the Yangtze massif and close to the northeast of Jiangxi deep fracture. It is composed of Tongchang, Fujiawu and Zhushahong deposits. On the basis of detailed analysis of geological characteristics and a study of hydrogen, oxygen, sulfur and lead isotopes in hydrothermal minerals, this paper discussed the origin of ore-forming fluid and materials and genesis of the Zhushahong deposit. Hydrogen and oxygen isotope analyses indicate that $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ of quartz from quartz vein of ores range from 8.4‰ to 11.2‰, the corresponding $\delta^{18}\text{O}_{\text{H}_2\text{O}}$ ranges from 0.44‰ to 3.14‰, δD of quartz ranges from -73.2‰ to -56.9‰, suggesting that the ore-forming fluid in the Zhushahong ore blocks is mainly a mixed fluid of magmatic and meteoric water. The $\delta^{34}\text{S}$ values of sulfide minerals range from -4.3‰ to -0.9‰ and concentrate around zero value. S isotopic histogram shows single peak distribution, indicating an origin of deep-source magma sulphur ($0 \pm 3\text{\%}$). Lead isotopic compositions of ores are basically stable, with $^{206}\text{Pb}/^{204}\text{Pb}$, $^{207}\text{Pb}/^{204}\text{Pb}$ and $^{208}\text{Pb}/^{204}\text{Pb}$ ratios of sulfide ores being 18.079~18.643, 15.545~15.578 and 38.058~38.595. Pb isotopic composition of the Zhushahong deposit is basically same as that of Dexing porphyry copper deposit, distinctly different from that of ores from the Shuangqiaoshan stratum and this shows ore-forming metals derived from the ore-bearing porphyry, but not metamorphic rock of the Shangqiao Group. Fluid of the Zhushahong deposit originated from differentiation of magmatic hydrothermal fluid and mixed with meteoric water. Ore-forming material mainly derived from porphyry and development of the deposit is closely related to the porphyry. Comparative study of isotope characteristics for three deposits in the Dexing porphyry copper deposit shows: H and O isotope characteristic of the Zhushahong deposits is similar to that of the Tongchang deposit relatively, suggesting they may share the similar source of ore-forming fluid; S isotope is from high to low from the Fujiawu in the southeast to the Zhushahong in the northwest, but the scope of S compositions is basically same, suggesting that the Zhushahong deposit is more contaminated than the Tongchang and Fujiawu deposits; Pb compositions of three deposits show mixed feature of crust and mantle Pb mixing. The Pb isotope compositions of the three deposits show that the three deposits belong to one metallogenic system and the difference of them may result from the various mixed degree of magma and country rocks.

Key words: isotope geochemistry; ore-forming material; ore-forming fluid; Zhushahong; Dexing, Jiangxi